

THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL XI.

F RANKFORT KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 2, 1861.

NO. 154.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James L. Scott and John L. Scott will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the Bar or at Circuit
Court, that he has been admitted to the Court of
Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to him in
his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court will be referred to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.

jan3 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
feb26 w&t-wt

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Redman's.
feb22 w&t-wt

JOHN RODMAN,

Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK
GRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Court
holding in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. jan4 w&t-wt

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the St.
Justice, Court of Appeals, Federal Court
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER ST. CLAIR AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.

dec6 w&t-wt

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING a permanent location in Frankfort, ten-
ders his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner.

sept 1 w&t-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.

dec1 w&t-wt

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. R. MONROE, JR.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit
and District Courts, and at Frankfort, and the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided
to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Monro, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Chas. Monroe, Lee Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished profes-
sional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.

april 1 w&t-wt

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan

LIGE ARNOLD,

Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the County of Owen, Carroll,
W. Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.

Collections in all of the above counties promptly
attended to.

apr7 w&t-wt

E. A. W. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.

WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on Main street.

mae19 t-wt

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals of Main street, opposite the Court-House.

jan4 w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend the settlement
of debts for non suit in any part of the State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledg-
ments of deeds, and other writings, be used or
reconveyed, and as Auditor and Commissioner under
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.

JULY 1861, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.

nov10 w&t-wt

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and
RECOVERED CLAIMS—where issued upon the
want of official records.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be as well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.

It's NO Fit for Sale.

oct6 w&t-wt

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.

nov27 w&t-wt

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL, JAS. P. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,

79 Fourth St., between Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now opening an entire new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome

Carpets, Tassels, Cornices, Bands,

Flour Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Curtains, Gimp,

Indoor Carpet Matting, Shade Trimmings, Crumb Cloths, Green Baize, Stair Linen.

Order from us for Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

Pad, &c. A. L. Agar, for the Magnolia Mats Writing

<p

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

MONDAY..... DECEMBER 2, 1861.

100 Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$5 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that the object of George D. Prentiss in visiting the East is to procure the release of Calhoun Benham, his brother-in-law, who was on his way to attend a law case of considerable importance and in which Prentiss is interested, when he was arrested.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that Senator Bright, of Indiana, who has been supposed to have been in active concert with the rebels, will insist upon taking his seat in the Senate.

According to present indications, the President's Message will not be sent out in advance of its delivery in Congress. The reason for this is probably the fact that it, as well as the reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy, will be kept open till the latest moment, in order to make such amendments and alterations as the constantly recurring events may require.

CUMBERLAND GAP.—A letter from the Gap to the Nashville Courier, dated the 17th of November, says the rebels are busily employed in fortifying it and in building huts for winter quarters. The writer boasts that with the force there and close at hand, they can whip 10,000 Lincolns with ease.

A SMALL SKIRMISH AT BEAUFORT.—It is reported that three companies of General Sherman's command have had a skirmish with the enemy at Beaufort, South Carolina. The rumor is that the rebels appeared in superior force, and the few Federal soldiers who were attacked were compelled to retreat, with a loss of eight men. Our troops are throwing up entrenchments at Beaufort.

The Elizabethtown (Ky.) Zouave says that Martin H. Cofer, formerly editor of the Elizabethtown Democrat, is reported to have died at Bowling Green, Ky., last week.

We learn that Mr. W. H. Scott, Jr., died at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Arabella Welch, in this city, on Saturday last. Mr. Scott was one of the three months' volunteers from Illinois, and whilst discharging his duty as a soldier, planted the seeds of disease, which developed into consumption. He bore himself with uncomplaining fortitude, and died with his friends around him, at about the 20th year of his age.

A Cotton Moscow—Will the Southern Planters Burn their Cotton.

In Russell's last letter to the London Times we find the following significant paragraph:

Tobacco is the prop of the French Throne, as cotton is the base of the English monarchy. But cotton has a good deal to say to the destinies of the Bonaparte dynasty also. It is largely used, not only in the factories of Rouen and the valley of the Seine, and a Mulhouse, but it is essential to the manufacture of numerous fabrics mixed with silk, made by the dangerous people who live in that terrible city of Lyons. M. Belmont, whose visit to the Charleston Convention is said to have been attended with such direful results, has had a severe lesson in the seizure of his tobacco at Richmond, and may now feel that his quondam friends are very sincere enemies. But beyond the personal question there is a real conviction that France must have tobacco and cotton from America, or perish and I am assured if the Northerners succeed in landing at any port in the South, the planters, as a proof of their determination, and as a punishment for non-recognition, will lay their cotton in flames on every acre of their soil threatened by an enemy. I, who have seen the fierce beatings of that fervid Southern heart, can well believe in a cotton Moscow—nobody here does. They all believe in dollars; they are satisfied the planters will yield to so many cents per pound for cotton. Stand by and let us see."

Mr. Russell believes evidently the Southern planters will burn their cotton, if necessary, to prevent its falling into our hands.

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe continue to increase, and last week reached the enormous amount of 1,767,651 bushels of grain and 60,062 barrels of flour, being about 400,000 bushels more than have been shipped during any preceding week this season.

The following was received in this city yesterday evening, from a reliable gentleman in Somerset:

SOMERSET, 7 P. M., Nov. 26.

The rebels are in six miles of us, and we expect them in before morning. The town is in great confusion; men, women, and children leaving. This will probably be your last mail from this place.

Frankfort Commonwealth.

The Legislature of Alabama has appropriated \$150,000 for the construction of a steam ram for the defense of Mobile.

The new oath taken by the Mayor of Alexandria, Virginia, is very stringent:

I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia, or in the ordinances of the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th of February, 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861. And I further swear that I will faithfully execute the office of Mayor of this city to the best of my ability, so help me God.

A "religious" novel is announced in England with the odd title, "The World, the Flesh, and the Devil."

In Christian county, Ill., corn is selling at ten cents per bushel, and potatoes at fifteen.

A Tory Organ on the War.

The London Herald, Lord Derby's organ, and the leading representative of the Tory party, talks in the following style relative to a war with the United States:

Our American trade has dwindled almost to nothing. From sixteen millions in nine months it has sunk to five and a half, and it is not likely to increase while the blockade continues, and while the North maintains the Morrill tariff. We do not on this account desire a war, or deprecate it less than we should have done had the case been otherwise. But in order that Americans should not deduce themselves with the idea that they are our best customers, and therefore may believe as they please towards us, it is as well that they should know that we already suffer by their quarrel as much as we should suffer by open war, or nearly so. Taking the four principal classes of exports to the United States, we find the falling off during the first nine months of this year to be as follows:

	1860.	1861.	Decrease.
Cotton, &c.	£2,750,422	£1,130,973	£1,619,449
Linens, Haberdashery, &c.	2,421,216	1,053,996	1,367,220
Wool, &c. &c.	2,97,921	1,280,019	1,707,062
Stuffs, &c.	2,773,162	1,133,511	1,741,661
Metals, &c.			
Total.	£10,960,771	£4,486,469	£6,472,320

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that the object of George D. Prentiss in visiting the East is to procure the release of Calhoun Benham, his brother-in-law, who was on his way to attend a law case of considerable importance and in which Prentiss is interested, when he was arrested.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says that Senator Bright, of Indiana, who has been supposed to have been in active concert with the rebels, will insist upon taking his seat in the Senate.

According to present indications, the President's Message will not be sent out in advance of its delivery in Congress. The reason for this is probably the fact that it, as well as the reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy, will be kept open till the latest moment, in order to make such amendments and alterations as the constantly recurring events may require.

CUMBERLAND GAP.—A letter from the Gap to the Nashville Courier, dated the 17th of November, says the rebels are busily employed in fortifying it and in building huts for winter quarters. The writer boasts that with the force there and close at hand, they can whip 10,000 Lincolns with ease.

A SMALL SKIRMISH AT BEAUFORT.—It is reported that three companies of General Sherman's command have had a skirmish with the enemy at Beaufort, South Carolina. The rumor is that the rebels appeared in superior force, and the few Federal soldiers who were attacked were compelled to retreat, with a loss of eight men. Our troops are throwing up entrenchments at Beaufort.

The Elizabethtown (Ky.) Zouave says that Martin H. Cofer, formerly editor of the Elizabethtown Democrat, is reported to have died at Bowling Green, Ky., last week.

We learn that Mr. W. H. Scott, Jr., died at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Arabella Welch, in this city, on Saturday last. Mr. Scott was one of the three months' volunteers from Illinois, and whilst discharging his duty as a soldier, planted the seeds of disease, which developed into consumption. He bore himself with uncomplaining fortitude, and died with his friends around him, at about the 20th year of his age.

A Cotton Moscow—Will the Southern Planters Burn their Cotton.

In Russell's last letter to the London Times we find the following significant paragraph:

Tobacco is the prop of the French Throne, as cotton is the base of the English monarchy. But cotton has a good deal to say to the destinies of the Bonaparte dynasty also. It is largely used, not only in the factories of Rouen and the valley of the Seine, and a Mulhouse, but it is essential to the manufacture of numerous fabrics mixed with silk, made by the dangerous people who live in that terrible city of Lyons. M. Belmont, whose visit to the Charleston Convention is said to have been attended with such direful results, has had a severe lesson in the seizure of his tobacco at Richmond, and may now feel that his quondam friends are very sincere enemies. But beyond the personal question there is a real conviction that France must have tobacco and cotton from America, or perish and I am assured if the Northerners succeed in landing at any port in the South, the planters, as a proof of their determination, and as a punishment for non-recognition, will lay their cotton in flames on every acre of their soil threatened by an enemy. I, who have seen the fierce beatings of that fervid Southern heart, can well believe in a cotton Moscow—nobody here does. They all believe in dollars; they are satisfied the planters will yield to so many cents per pound for cotton. Stand by and let us see."

Mr. Russell believes evidently the Southern planters will burn their cotton, if necessary, to prevent its falling into our hands.

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe continue to increase, and last week reached the enormous amount of 1,767,651 bushels of grain and 60,062 barrels of flour, being about 400,000 bushels more than have been shipped during any preceding week this season.

The following was received in this city yesterday evening, from a reliable gentleman in Somerset:

SOMERSET, 7 P. M., Nov. 26.

The rebels are in six miles of us, and we expect them in before morning. The town is in great confusion; men, women, and children leaving. This will probably be your last mail from this place.

Frankfort Commonwealth.

The Legislature of Alabama has appropriated \$150,000 for the construction of a steam ram for the defense of Mobile.

The new oath taken by the Mayor of Alexandria, Virginia, is very stringent:

I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia, or in the ordinances of the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th of February, 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861. And I further swear that I will faithfully execute the office of Mayor of this city to the best of my ability, so help me God.

A "religious" novel is announced in England with the odd title, "The World, the Flesh, and the Devil."

In Christian county, Ill., corn is selling at ten cents per bushel, and potatoes at fifteen.

The Rebel Case Stated to the Fish-mongers—Speech of Wm. L. Yancey.

From the London Globe, Nov. 12.

Mr. Dudley Mann and Mr. W. L. Yancey, two of the Southern Commissioners, now in England, attended the dinner of the Fish-mongers' Company on Saturday. Mr. Yancey, in answer to a complimentary toast, made the following speech, which derives interest from the fact that the Minister from the United States was at the same time speaking in Guildhall.

Mr. Yancey said:

Upon the part of Americans I sincerely respond to the sentiment just expressed by the Prince of Wales for the restoration of peace in America. Such a wish proclaimed by a company of intelligent Englishmen must kindle corresponding spirit in the bosom of every enlightened and impartial American. The name American no longer represents a united people. There exists now two American nationalities—the Confederates and the Federal Americans. I confess, may, perhaps, be a Federal American, a Confederate, or a child of the South. The character of our common forefathers, disdaining fully terms me—a rebel. But the justice and the sense of right of this great Government, promptly coincided in France and Spain, widely spread out that stigma from the bows, and to my countrymen are acknowledged here, at least, to be beligerents. [Cheers.] Though induced to an enlarged and enlightened view of public law, and not to the mere grace or favor of England, for this acknowledgment of our unquestionable rights *locum standi*, I must freely express here tonight that deep sense of filialness which I am sure all my countrymen feel for its early public avowal. *Bis did qui cito dat.* [Prolonged cheers.] From no other power could it come so gracefully. In this—the old country—the principle of self-government is recognized and practiced, however blended with the prerogatives of the crown and the privileges of the aristocracy. To your institutions Americans are indebted for the chief of those vital principles which have caused them to style the republic—

The land of the free.

Such invaluable rights as the old English writ of habeas corpus, of a speedy trial by jury, of freedom of speech and freedom of the press, are the main pillars of American constitutional liberty, and I am both happy and proud to say are observed at least throughout the Confederate States as vital and practical rights, even during their stern struggles. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I feel how unbecoming it would be in me to intrude upon such an occasion as the present any merely partisan views of the cause which have broken up the late Federal Union. No matter what they may have been, one thing is clear, and that is that the contest now going on is upon the part of the people of the Confederate States for the right to govern themselves, and to resist subjugation by the North. [Hear, hear.] They occupy a territory as large as England, France, Spain, and Austria together—they are 10,000,000 in number—they are chiefly producers of important raw materials, and buyers of all kinds of manufactured goods. Their pursuits, soil, climate, and production are totally different from those of the North. They think it their interest to buy where they can sell cheapest, and to sell where they can sell dearest. In all this the North differs *toto cœlo* from them, and now makes war upon us to enforce the supremacy of their mistaken ideas and selfish interest. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] In defense of their liberties and sovereign independence, the Confederate States and people are united and resolute. They are invaded by a power numbering 20,000,000 for eight months has the Confederate Government successfully resisted—aye, repelled—invasion, along a military frontier of 1,000 miles.

Though cut off by blockade from all foreign trade, their internal resources have been adequate to the equipment and maintenance in the field of an army of over 250,000 troops. Can all this be, and yet these 6,000,000 of whites be divided? The idea is preposterous. So much has been said about our efforts to obtain foreign intervention, that I may be allowed to declare emphatically that the Confederate States have neither sought nor desired it. They can maintain their independence intact by their own strength. As to their recognition by the Powers of the world, that, of course, they desire. They are a people, a nation, exhibiting elements of power which few States of the world possess. But they have no reason to complain, nor do they feel aggrieved, because these great Powers seem at a season to defer their formal recognition and reception into the family of nations. However they may differ from them as to the period when their recognition shall take place, they fully understand that such action is purely a question to be determined by those countries each for itself, and with reference to its own interests and views of public policy. Other nations having trading relations with us have quite as much interest to all wars, a war with a kindred people, where victory is too certain to be glorious, and where every victory must be encouraging to the supporters of a cause detestable to English hearts. But we believe that the only danger of war arises from the violent temper and unprincipled calculation of certain leaders of public opinion in the Northern States, and we wish to warn them, and their friends in England, that their calculations are utterly unsound; that they have already done to the English people all the mischief in their power, and to repair the worst material injuries they have already inflicted on us. If they understand this in time, we believe peace to be maintainable; but if not, the guilt will rest with those whose wanton outrages disturbed it, not with those who bear arms as forbearance is possible. It is to them, not to us, that remonstrances in favor of peace should be addressed.

Look out for Abolition Petitions.

[From the Columbus (O.) Crisis]

The following petition is being scattered over the North under the frank of Senator Sumner of Massachusetts!—No one can shut his eyes longer to the designs of these Abolitionists. They are determined to drench this country in blood from one end to the other, if they are able. There can be no middle ground on a question of this sort, and men might as well face the question first as last. The Union men who voted for John C. Crittenden, in Kentucky, have called a public meeting to denounce such a movement in the North, and every lover of the Union, every friend of humanity, and the peace of his own fireside, should at once openly and emphatically denounce this last Abolition dodge, this terrible fraud upon the great army of the North, called together to "save the Union," not to utterly overrun it with gangs of armed blacks, to lay waste life and property in their progress, or to shoot down in the march like wild beasts of the forest; a live exhibition of the horrors of San Domingo.

PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.

The Congress of the United States:

The undersigned citizens of _____, State of _____, respectfully submit—

That the present formidable rebellion against the General Government manifestly finds its root and nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the South; as the leading conspirators are slaveholders, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this treasonable revolt is permitted to exist; your honorable body is urgently implored to lose no time in enacting, under the war power, the total abolition of slavery throughout the country—liberating unconditionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and, while not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to the Government, a fair pecuniary award, in order to facilitate an amicable adjustment of difficulties; and thus to bring the war to a speedy and peaceful termination, and indissolubly to unite all sections and all interests of the country upon the enduring basis of universal freedom.

For the Commonwealth.

The Legislature of Alabama has appropriated \$150,000 for the construction of a steam ram for the defense of Mobile.

The new oath taken by the Mayor of Alexandria, Virginia, is very stringent:

I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia, or in the ordinances of the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th of February, 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861. And I further swear that I will faithfully execute the office of Mayor of this city to the best of my ability, so help me God.

A "religious" novel is announced in England with the odd title, "The World, the Flesh, and the Devil."

In Christian county, Ill., corn is selling at ten cents per bushel, and potatoes at fifteen.

Voters. Non-Voters.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

Adjutant-General Thomas sent instructions to-day to General Sherman, in Beaufort, to take possession of all the crops on the island, cotton, rice, &c., as a military act and to ship the cotton and such other crops as were not wanted for the army to New York, to be sold there for account of the Government. Gen. Sherman was also directed to use the negro slaves to gather and secure the crop of cotton and corn, and to erect his defenses at Port Royal and other places on the island.

</

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour and yesterday's journal was read.

Mr. WORTHINGTON was placed upon the Committee on Public Offices, in place of Samuel H. Boles, resigned.

A message from the House of Representatives announced the passage of sundry bills.

The following leaves were granted and referred:

Mr. FIELD—A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 19, in Bullitt county.

Mr. P. M. MARSHALL—A bill for the benefit of John Scholfield, of Bracken county.

Mr. PRAALL—A bill for the benefit of John E. Young, of Bath county.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to authorize the holding of a Court of Claims in such counties as shall neglect the holding of such court at time named by law. County Courts.

An act for the benefit of Wm. Marshall, late marshal of the town of Brookville, Bracken county. Passed.

An act for the benefit of John S. Wyatt, sheriff of Montgomery county. Passed.

An act for the benefit of George W. Thompson, late sheriff of Mercer county. Passed.

Resolution in regard to Ireland. Adopted.

An act to repeal an act, "An act concerning the city court of Louisville." Passed.

Mr. GOODLOE, from committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported bill to amend sec. 473, of the Civil Code of Practice. Passed.

Mr. GROVER—Committee on County Courts—Reported a bill for the benefit of the executors of R. R. Revill, deceased. Passed.

Mr. McHENRY asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of John C. Morton, of Ohio county.

Mr. ROBINSON—Jury—Reported a bill for the benefit of the administrators of John C. Morton, late clerk of the Ohio circuit court. Passed.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. Wm. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

REPORTS.

Mr. ANDREWS—Jury—A bill to amend the charter of the People's Bank of Kentucky. [Authorizing the removal of the name of the principal or parent bank.] Passed.

Mr. ANDREWS said that a large quantity of business had accumulated in the hands of the committee, and unless gentlemen would present their bills, the committee would ask to be discharged from all leaves in their hands.

Mr. WOLFE—Federal Relations—A bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to regulate the city of Louisville." Passed.

Mr. GEO. R. THOMAS—County Courts—A bill for the benefit of Chas. R. Samuels, clerk of the Bullitt county court. Passed.

Also—a bill amending the law regulating the number of school days in a calendar month. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. BURNAM—Circuit Courts—A bill to establish a conventional rate of interest.

Ordered, that the bill be printed and made the special order for the Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

The bill reads as follows:

§ 1. It is enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the parties to any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument of writing for the payment or forbearance of money, may stipulate therein for interest receivable upon the amount of such bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument, at any rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum: Provided, however, that no incorporated banking institution of this State shall be entitled to receive more than the rate of interest specified in its charter; or if no rate be specified, more than six per cent, yearly upon any loan or discount whatsoever.

§ 2. That upon all judgments or decrees rendered upon any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument aforesaid, interest shall be computed till payment, at the rate specified in such bond, bill, note, or other instrument, not exceeding ten per centum, as aforesaid; or, in case no rate of interest is specified, at six per centum yearly.

Mr. TURNER—Codes of Practice—A bill to amend the 221st section of the Code of Practice. Passed.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 9th day of December next, will proceed to the election of a Public Printer, Librarian, and Keeper of the Penitentiary.

Mr. V. B. YOUNG offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Public Printer be directed to print the usual number of copies of the rules of this House, and that he be directed to print with said rules, the Constitution of the United States, and the proclamation of Andrew Jackson against the State of South Carolina, in 1832.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. YEAMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to this House whether it is expedient and necessary to raise twenty-five thousand troops in Kentucky, or any other number, in addition to those now in service from this State, for a term of service not exceeding one year, to be organized and officered under the authority of the State, and subject to the order of the Commanding General of this Department. And if so expedient,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed and authorized by this General Assembly to arrange with the United States Government for the services of such troops, and for defraying the expenses of arming and equipping the men, and their payment while in the service.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. BUSH demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Brann, Burnam, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, Conklin, Cooper, England, Finley, Gaines, Garrett, Griffith, Harney, Head, Hester, Henry, Huston, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindexter, Rankin, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanks, G. Clay, Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Tevis, Geo. M. Thomas, John R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, Bryan R. Young, Milton Young, and Van B. Young.—56.

Nays.—Messrs. Ash, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Gabbert, Gardner, Hampton, Lindsey, and Murphy.—9.

Mr. SPARKS proposed the following resolutions, which were placed in the orders of the day:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That whereas there are numerous persons in the United States drawing pensions from the Government of the United States, who are disloyal to said government; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to amend the laws in relation to pensions so that no person or pensioner of the United States shall be allowed to draw his or her, until he proves his or her loyalty to said government, to the satisfaction of the pension office or the member of Congress of his or her respective districts.

Resolved, That the oath of loyalty alone shall not be sufficient to entitle said pensioner to payment of pension.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby requested to send a copy of the above, and foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to all of the Governors of the United States.

Mr. TURNER offered the following resolutions, which were referred under the rule:

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL—A bill for the benefit of John Scholfield, of Bracken county.

Mr. PRAALL—A bill for the benefit of John E. Young, of Bath county.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to authorize the holding of a Court of Claims in such counties as shall neglect the holding of such court at time named by law. County Courts.

An act for the benefit of Wm. Marshall, late marshal of the town of Brookville, Bracken county. Passed.

An act for the benefit of John S. Wyatt, sheriff of Montgomery county. Passed.

An act for the benefit of George W. Thompson, late sheriff of Mercer county. Passed.

Resolution in regard to Ireland. Adopted.

An act to repeal an act, "An act concerning the city court of Louisville." Passed.

Mr. GOODLOE, from committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported bill to amend sec. 473, of the Civil Code of Practice. Passed.

Mr. GROVER—Committee on County Courts—Reported a bill for the benefit of the executors of R. R. Revill, deceased. Passed.

Mr. McHENRY asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of John C. Morton, of Ohio county.

Mr. ROBINSON—Jury—Reported a bill for the benefit of the administrators of John C. Morton, late clerk of the Ohio circuit court. Passed.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. Wm. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

REPORTS.

Mr. ANDREWS—Jury—A bill to amend the charter of the People's Bank of Kentucky. [Authorizing the removal of the name of the principal or parent bank.] Passed.

Mr. ANDREWS said that a large quantity of business had accumulated in the hands of the committee, and unless gentlemen would present their bills, the committee would ask to be discharged from all leaves in their hands.

Mr. WOLFE—Federal Relations—A bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to regulate the city of Louisville." Passed.

Mr. GEO. R. THOMAS—County Courts—A bill for the benefit of Chas. R. Samuels, clerk of the Bullitt county court. Passed.

Also—a bill amending the law regulating the number of school days in a calendar month. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. BURNAM—Circuit Courts—A bill to establish a conventional rate of interest.

Ordered, that the bill be printed and made the special order for the Committee of the Whole on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

The bill reads as follows:

§ 1. It is enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the parties to any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument of writing for the payment or forbearance of money, may stipulate therein for interest receivable upon the amount of such bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument, at any rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum: Provided, however, that no incorporated banking institution of this State shall be entitled to receive more than the rate of interest specified in its charter; or if no rate be specified, more than six per cent, yearly upon any loan or discount whatsoever.

§ 2. That upon all judgments or decrees rendered upon any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument aforesaid, interest shall be computed till payment, at the rate specified in such bond, bill, note, or other instrument, not exceeding ten per centum, as aforesaid; or, in case no rate of interest is specified, at six per centum yearly.

Mr. TURNER—Codes of Practice—A bill to amend the 221st section of the Code of Practice. Passed.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 9th day of December next, will proceed to the election of a Public Printer, Librarian, and Keeper of the Penitentiary.

Mr. V. B. YOUNG offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Public Printer be directed to print the usual number of copies of the rules of this House, and that he be directed to print with said rules, the Constitution of the United States, and the proclamation of Andrew Jackson against the State of South Carolina, in 1832.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. YEAMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report to this House whether it is expedient and necessary to raise twenty-five thousand troops in Kentucky, or any other number, in addition to those now in service from this State, for a term of service not exceeding one year, to be organized and officered under the authority of the State, and subject to the order of the Commanding General of this Department. And if so expedient,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed and authorized by this General Assembly to arrange with the United States Government for the services of such troops, and for defraying the expenses of arming and equipping the men, and their payment while in the service.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. BUSH demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Brann, Burnam, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, Conklin, Cooper, England, Finley, Gaines, Garrett, Griffith, Harney, Head, Hester, Henry, Huston, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindexter, Rankin, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanks, G. Clay, Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Tevis, Geo. M. Thomas, John R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, Bryan R. Young, Milton Young, and Van B. Young.—56.

Nays.—Messrs. Ash, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Gabbert, Gardner, Hampton, Lindsey, and Murphy.—9.

Mr. SPARKS proposed the following resolutions, which were placed in the orders of the day:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That whereas there are numerous persons in the United States drawing pensions from the Government of the United States, who are disloyal to said government; therefore,

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized

to dispatch a special messenger to the county of Metcalfe, with the writ of election for a member to the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Marion U. Carr.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The bills and resolutions in the orders of the day were appropriately referred.

Mr. BUSH moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. BURNAM's resolution in regard to the resignation of Hon. J. C. Breckinridge was referred, and the resolution was adopted.

REPORTS.

Mr. ANDREWS—Jury—A bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland. Passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

Upon the motion of Mr. BUSH, the vote by which the resolutions offered by Mr. BURNAM, yesterday, in relation to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John C. Breckinridge, United States Senator, were referred, a committee was reconsidered, and the resolutions adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

♦ ♦ ♦

A TREASORER CASE IN NEW YORK—GOOD ADVICE.

Morris Meyer, a Broadway shoe merchant in New York city, was lately arrested upon a warrant or *Lettre de Cache* of Secretary Seward, and sent as a prisoner to Fort Lafayette. This was on the 18th inst. The New York Times (Republican) of the 26th inst. has the following *finale* to the affair. It says:

"At the time of his incarceration there was much sympathy excited in his behalf, and many doubted if he had been guilty of any thing worthy of bonds. Superintendent Kennedy's orders from the State Department were, however, of such a character as to admit of no discretion as to the disposition of his prisoner, and he was therefore committed. Meyer claimed to be a strong Union man, and his numerous influential friends in the city insisted that he ought not to be sent to prison. Mr. Kennedy immediately wrote to Mr. Seward, setting forth the facts, and stating his belief that Mr. Meyer was not a man who would do any harm to the Union cause. The Secretary very promptly sent an order for his release."

The New York Express, an old Whig and American journal, makes this case a text for the following remarks. It says:

"Mr. Seward must not construe the silence of the press into an endorsement of this incarceration—in which, by the way, he displays an abominable genius or talent as Secretary—for this very avowed silence is his loudest condemnation. Nobody blames the Secretary for causing this boot and shoe dealer to be arrested, for innocent as well as guilty are liable to arrest; but every body, or almost every body, in his inner heart, must condemn and disown such an arrest, without an examination or trial or bail, or the right of *habeas corpus*, or a mere boot and shoe dealer—(no man, even in public life.)

It is easy to tell what supervened upon this interview. Their meetings were constant and clandestine. He was a finished *roue*, of easy manners and polished exterior, and found it by no means difficult to impress upon the mind of a simple girl of sixteen summers the idea of a romantic attachment. A few moments passed over, and the climax of an intimacy began to be ill-advisedly reached.

It is easy to tell what supervened upon this interview. Their meetings were constant and clandestine. He was a finished *roue*, of easy manners and polished exterior, and found it by no means difficult to impress upon the mind of a simple girl of sixteen summers the idea of a romantic attachment. A few moments passed over, and the climax of an intimacy began to be ill-advisedly reached.

It is easy to tell what supervened upon this interview. Their meetings were constant and clandestine. He

JOB WORK!



STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

YEMA OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, KY.

We call the attention of heads of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, county officers, Administrators, and all others desiring good work on the best terms, to our superior facilities for printing

CATALOGUES,

CIRCLES,

PREMIUM LISTS,

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-Heads, Posters, Labels, etc.

We have the greatest variety of wood and metal types of the latest styles, entirely new;

STEAM POWER & CARD PRESSES. fine paper, ink, of all kinds, colors, and emulsions, the best and most permanent, and are able to turn out all kinds of work in a style equal to any office in the West, and at prices as low as the same can be done in Louisville or Cincinnati.

Particular attention given to printing in ink of different colors. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address

S. L. MAJOR & CO., Frankfort, Ky.

DICK'S ACCOUNTANT

AND

DISPATCH PATENT. The Incubator, Curious as acknowledged and protected by the Government of Canada, the United States, and Great Britain; to all whom it may concern:

What I claim as my invention is, the contrivance of a small portable instrument, whatever kind, description, or variety, in printed form, by keeping the statements in the several accounts standg in printers' type, or their equivalent, the type being so arranged in form and size, as to be easily and quickly read, and in particular part, where an account may have undergone a change by the lapse of time or the current of business transactions; so that, when reading, each such part up to any given date, an impression is made on the glass, which exhibits a printed form, the true state of all the accounts so kept, accurately representing all the balances or conclusions, in accordance with the end or use of the instrument, and in a very clear and distinct manner; my intimate friends, who all speak of the "Inimitable" as being the best and cheapest Hair Preparation in our market, I can fully recommend it, and will refer any one to Mr. Reynolds, my agent here, for the truth of my statements.

YOU CAN'T FIND AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS HEMSTREETS INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apothecaries and Consumers all testify that

It is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.

MR. W. A. BELL:

Dear Sir—I have used HEMSTREETS INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that it is the only article ever before the public world purchasing. Your truly,

JOHN G. DALY.

PADUCAH, KY., July 28.

MESSES. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Troy, N. Y.

Gents.—Please find enclosed a specimen of Mr. John G. Daly's hair, which I have had analyzed by Dr. C. P. Bell, of Louisville, and the result is as follows:

INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is given after having used most of the preparations before the public claiming to be Hair Restoratives, and must be considered conclusive as to the merits of this article.

It is a genuine article, and I have no doubt it is the best.

Forward by Railroad double the quantity we had before. Very truly yours,

W. A. BELL.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "

Who ever tries it will find that it does not color the hair, but, stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article of the hair has no equal.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where a gray or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

" ANYBODY "